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Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to refer to the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 28 February 1992 (S/23663) concerning the report of the special mission recently dispatched by the Secretary-General to Iraq (S/23643). In the statement by the President, reference is made to a letter of 28 February 1992 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Commission established under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. That letter, previously made available informally, is transmitted herewith for the information of the members of the Council together with the communication of 14 February 1992 from the Chairman of the Special Commission to which the Iraqi letter is a response.

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## Annex I

### Letter dated 14 February 1992 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

I have the honour to transmit herewith two letters of today's date which I have addressed to the Adviser of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wissam Al-Zahawi, concerning a notification of inspection of Iraq's ballistic missiles and the destruction of the missile repair and production facilities by the Special Commission under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. I would be most grateful if you could arrange for the immediate transmission of the enclosed letters to Mr. Al-Zahawi.

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman
Office of the Special Commission

## Enclosure I

## Letter dated 14 February 1992 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

I have the honour to inform you of a further inspection under the terms of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The Special Commission intends to carry out an inspection of Iraq's ballistic missiles locations and associated equipment during the period 21 to 29 February 1992. During the same period, the team will also begin the implementation of the destruction of the missile repair and production facilities relevant to Security Council resolution 687 (1991). In the latter regard further details are set out in my separate letter of today's date (see enclosure II).

This letter is therefore a formal notification of this ballistic missile inspection and of the requirements of the Special Commission in that regard, which may be supplemented at a later date if necessary.

### 1. Composition of the team

The team will consist of seven inspectors and approximately five support personnel. The Chief Inspector will be Mr. Christopher Holland. The names of the remaining team members will be communicated to your Government in due course.

### 2. Arrival in Iraq

The team will arrive in Iraq from Bahrain by United Nations aircraft on 21 February. Your Government will be informed of the flight plan in due time.

### 3. Departure from Iraq

The inspection team hopes to complete this inspection by 28 February and to depart from Iraq for Bahrain on 29 February.

### 4. Sites to be inspected

It is the intention of the Special Commission to conduct inspections at declared and undeclared sites and to verify the destruction of certain ballistic missile repair and production items.

Prior to the beginning of inspection activities at each site, a detailed briefing describing the location and function of buildings and equipment subject to inspection is requested. The team also requests copies of detailed site diagrams annotated with building identifications and functions.

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## 5. Transportation

The inspection team plans to travel from its lodging to the inspection sites by vehicle or by helicopters provided by the United Nations Special Commission, depending on the distance. If travelling by helicopter, a sufficient number of vehicles is requested to be made available at the inspection area.

## 6. Medical

Medical requirements will be coordinated directly by the Special Commission's medical coordinator, Dr. Nigel Murray, who is residing at the Sheraton Hotel in Baghdad.

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman

## Enclosure II

## Letter dated 14 February 1992 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq

I would like to inform the Government of Iraq of the decisions taken by the Special Commission concerning the destruction of missile capabilities under Security Council resolution 687 (1991). In the process of preparing these decisions the Special Commission considered the requests of the Iraqi authorities for the reuse of certain equipment, materials and buildings that were used or were intended to be used in ballistic missile activities prohibited by Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

By this resolution the Security Council clearly provided for "the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities including launchers, as specified under paragraph 8 (b)" of the resolution, which refers to all ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts, and repair and production facilities. In particular, the relevant facilities in Al-Qa'Qa establishment, as well as Dhu al-Fiqar factory, Taj al-Ma'arik factory and Al-Yawm al-Azim factory constitute integral important parts of these missile capabilities.

After careful examination on a case-by-case basis of the requests of Iraq for the reuse of a number of items, the Special Commission can agree that some of them could be considered for reuse. The list of specific items to be destroyed is contained in annex A to this letter. The list of items for possible reuse is contained in annex B. The Special Commission may authorize such a release only in exceptional cases provided of course that the reuse of the item will not prejudice in any way the destruction of the missile capabilities prohibited by resolution 687 (1991). Such a release could be made only in response to clearly identified civilian needs of Iraq and will require special arrangements for the reuse of the item, including appropriate monitoring arrangements under the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of section C of resolution 687 (1991) (S/22871/Rev.1) approved by the Security Council in its resolution 715 (1991).

The inspection team (UNSCOM 28) that will be in Iraq on 21 to 28 February is instructed to verify the destruction of the following items:

Dhu al-Fiqar: Computer DEA
INSTRON cooling chamber
INSTRON measurement
Motor case transport dollies
Cooler

Taj al-Ma'arik: 300-gallon mixer (2)
300-gallon mixer bowls (3)

Al-Yawm al-Azim: Cradle for BADR-2000
Electronic test equipment in guardhouse

The inspection team will be authorized to request and supervise the destruction of other items from the list in annex A depending on the circumstances at the specific site or the condition of the specific site or the condition of the specific item.

I therefore request that the necessary measures be taken to implement the destruction operations under the supervision of the Special Commission personnel from UNSCOM 28.

For items in annex A that are not destroyed during UNSCOM 28, I request that an operational plan with a timetable and destruction methods be submitted to the Special Commission by 4 March 1992 so that actual destruction operations may be carried out by Iraq under the supervision of the Special Commission during the second half of March and early April.

At present I can only reiterate the position stated in my letter dated 20 December 1991 to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations that the Special Commission will not be in a position to decide upon the requests of Iraq for the reuse of items until it obtains clear and unequivocal acceptance by Iraq of resolution 715 (1991) and the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification approved thereunder.

It continues to be a matter of deep concern to the Special Commission that Iraq, by failing to provide by 15 January 1992 its first semi-annual report under the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification approved by the Security Council, is not complying with resolution 715 (1991) by which the Security Council demanded that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plan.

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman

## Annex A

## Items which must be destroyed

### 1. Dhu al-Figar

MIG longitudinal welder, seal No. 05290, Divisione Italargon

Extruder, Lincoln GmbH McNeil, seal No. 05294

CNC turning lathe, Torni Tachi, seal No. 05306; (CNC made by ECS, Florence, Italy)

Computer, DEA, seal No. 05307

INSTRON cooling chamber part, seal No. 05309

INSTRON extension measurement unit, seal No. 05310

Hydraulic press, 300 ton, Werner & Phleiderer, seal No. 05311

Longitudinal, flange and dome welders

Wrapping machines

Colander/extruder for the production of the motor case thermal liner

Equipment in building 311:

- Motor case rolling machine
- Motor case transport dollies
- Ageing oven
- Hydraulic press
- Motor case external surface sand-blasting unit
- X-ray chamber with equipment

Equipment in building 411:

- Coolers
- Hydraulic press (sealed)
- Sand-blasting cabinet
- Drums with composite solid propellant constituents including TDI

## 2. Taj al-Ma'arik factory

Drums of aluminium powder and hexamethylene di-isocyanate at building 123

70 100-kg barrels containing ammonium perchlorides (APC) (200-micron size) at building 116

120 drums containing APC (200-micron size) at building 114

Building 148 (oxidizer-conditioning building)

Building 156:

300 gallon mixer

Building 155:

300 gallon mixer

Mixing bowls (300 gal) (3)

Building 162 itself with casting/curing chambers, tilting mechanism and cradle

Building 141 itself with colander, press and curing oven for the thermal insulation and degreasing and the sand-blasting machines

Aluminium powder at the building between buildings 191 and 141

Building 145

Building 146

Building 147

Building 165

19 barrels of hydroxy-terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) in building 221

Two large HTPB tanks building 252

Tilting mechanism and cradle in building 191

## 3. Al-Yawm al-Azim factory

168 100-kg drums of APC (141 drums of 200-micron size and 27 drums of 400-micron size at building 511 and the building itself

Drums of composite propellant constituents including APC at building 510 and the building itself

Cooling and heating chamber in building 525

Cradle for BADR-2000 in building 520

Building 531

Structure 532

Electronic test equipment evacuated to the guardhouse at the extreme south-east corner of the facilty

4. Al-Qa'Qa State establishment

Unit for filling R/17 and Al-Hussein warheads

## Annex B

## Items for possible reuse

### 1. Dhu Al-Fiqar

Lathe, damaged, seal No. 05292

Lathe, new, Hengstler, seal No. 05293

X-ray spectrometer, Philips, PW1404, seal No. 05308

Sawing and milling machines

Lathes in building 311

Drilling and milling machines in building 311

Building 311

Building 411

### 2. Taj al-Ma'arik factory

Bunkered storage buildings 114 to 117 and 121 to 125

Building 172

Building 163

Building 164

Building 252

Building 191

### 3. Al-Yawm al-Azim factory

Building 525

Buildings 560 and 561

Building 520

Building 533

## Annex II

### Statement dated 14 February 1992 by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission

The ballistic missile inspection team headed by Mr. Christopher Holland has come to Iraq to supervise the carrying out by Iraq of certain of its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991). Under paragraph 8 of that resolution Iraq must and has unconditionally accepted the destruction, removal or rendering harmless, under international supervision, of "all ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related major parts and repair and production facilities".

All ballistic missiles declared by Iraq have already been destroyed and the process of implementing the destruction of missile capabilities has now reached the stage of the disposal of related major parts and repair and production facilities. A list of the parts and facilities to be destroyed under the supervision of the Special Commission, commencing with the current inspection team, and a list of those items in respect of which the Special Commission has reserved its final decision has also been furnished to the Government. The Chairman of the Special Commission wishes to stress that the decision of the Commission as to the items to be destroyed is a final one and the Chief Inspector has no discretion to permit any exceptions. The Chairman of the Commission further wishes to stress that, under the Security Council's decision, Iraq's obligation to carry out determinations of the Special Commission regarding the disposal of major parts and repair and production facilities is unconditional. The Chief Inspector has instructions to report immediately to the Chairman of the Special Commission if he encounters any difficulties in obtaining full and prompt compliance with the decisions which have been conveyed to the Iraqi authorities, so that the Chairman will be in a position to report promptly to the Security Council on such non-compliance.

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman
Office of the Special Commission

## Annex III

### Letter dated 28 February 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission

[Original: Arabic]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 28 February 1992 from Mr. Muhammad Said Al-Sahhaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, addressed to you.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

## Enclosure

## Letter dated 28 February 1992 from the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission

[Original: Arabic]

With reference to your letter of 14 February 1992, concerning the reuse of the equipment, materials and buildings of certain plants devoted to ballistic missile activities, and to your second letter of the same date, concerning the instruction to the Chief of the inspection team to destroy a number of pieces of equipment at these plants, we should like to convey to you the following comments and proposals:

1. In its letter of 19 November 1991, which was communicated to you through the UNSCOM Office in Baghdad, the Iraqi side expressed the clear desire and readiness to modify and alter the equipment for the BADR-2000 project with a view to its reuse for purely civilian purposes relating to the production of liquid-fuel tanks and rubber insulating materials for the oil industry, in the manufacture of civilian explosives used in highway construction and limestone quarries and in the manufacture of 100-kilometre-range Ababil missiles. We supported our request with designs and clarifications affirming and guaranteeing that the modifications and alterations in question were permanent, definitive and absolutely irreversible.

2. During your recent visit to Baghdad from 21 to 24 February 1992, the Iraqi side discussed with you for a second time the details of this matter, and Iraqi technicians explained to you the practical possibility of ensuring the reuse of this equipment for activities that are not in any way incompatible with the letter or spirit of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The Iraqi side assured you of its complete readiness to invite experts in the field for a dialogue to be conducted and for on-site inspections of the equipment in question with a view to drawing up a definitive formula for the reuse of the equipment in such a manner as positively to ensure the impossibility of its use for any prohibited activity.

During the discussion of the details of this matter with you, our understanding was that discussion of the question of the destruction of this equipment by the ballistic missiles inspection team would be postponed until the visit of the experts to be sent by you in response to our request for an analysis of the sensitivity of the equipment and for an appropriate decision to be reached in its regard.

3. We were, however, surprised when, on the afternoon of 26 February 1992, the missile inspection team received instructions from New York ruling a halt to its other activities, calling for it to proceed immediately to the destruction of the equipment at the BADR-2000 plants and requesting the Iraqi side to give a yes-or-no answer on the matter. Our answer was that this delicate matter was still under study by the higher authorities.

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That missiles of a range greater than 150 kilometres should be destroyed is clear, on the basis of the requirements for the implementation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). It is not, however, clear and neither can it be justified that a particular machine or piece of equipment should be destroyed when it can be modified and altered in such a way as to become permanently incapable of producing any weapon or any prohibited item and will remain useful for non-prohibited activities.

In light of the foregoing, on the basis of our understanding in the course of the conversations of the Iraqi side with you at the time of your recent visit and on the basis of our firm desire to strengthen mutual understanding and build confidence on objective foundations between Iraq and the Special Commission, we request that no decision be taken at present with regard to the implementation of the plan for the destruction of the equipment in question. We propose that the matter should be considered within the general picture of the totality of the substantive matters which the high-level Iraqi delegation will present to the Security Council and to you during the month of March for the purpose of arriving at a full picture of Iraq's programmes relating to weapons of mass destruction and preventing their reuse for any prohibited activity while preserving Iraq's industrial capabilities for civilian and non-prohibited purposes.

We hope that you will consider our request in an objective and positive manner, and we assure you of our desire to cooperate with you and with the Special Commission with a view to the implementation of our relevant obligations.

(Signed) Muhammad Said AL-SAHHAF
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

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